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Burr fought their famous duel and Hamilton was killed. Since Hamilton was killed at Weehawken also it might be well to know, in the interests of science, at which place he died first. Marietta, we are told, is the oldest town west of the Alleghenies, which is no more surprising perhaps than the reference to the "historic battlefield where General Custer won his famous fight with the Indians of the upper Missouri" (p. 265).

Typographical errors are few. Such no doubt are the "Standard Old Company" (p. 139) and the allusion to cattle "taking freight" on going aboard ship (p. 104).

R. S. COTTERHILL

Georgia as a proprietary province. The execution of a trust. By James Ross McCain, Ph.D. (Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1917. 357 p. \$2.50)

Diary of Count Percival. Afterwards first Earl of Egmont. Volume I, 1730-1733 [Historical manuscripts commission, *Manuscripts of the Earl of Egmont*] (London, 1920. 447 p. 2 s)

Professor McCain's book is one of the many the writing of which was prompted by the late Professor Osgood; and this fact alone explains the phrasing of its title, which is misleading. Georgia was, indeed, never a "proprietary province," for the persons in whom its charter vested authority were strictly debarred from property rights in the enterprise. Georgia was a trustee colony and ought always to be called such.

The book itself is an admirable monograph, the first to be written in its field since the publication of the *Georgia colonial records* made copious material readily accessible. It is not a narrative of occurrences nor a picture of life, but a searching analysis of organization, official personnel, problems and procedure. It illuminates many points previously obscure or misunderstood. It shows, for example, that the board of trustees held more frequent meetings than did its executive council, and it explains this anomaly by reference to the charter stipulation of eight members as a quorum of the council, whereas the matter of the board's quorum was left to the board's own determination and was fixed at three members. Accordingly many a meeting called as of the council but finding a quorum wanting resolved itself into a session of the board instead and proceeded to the transaction of business. By reference to the peculiar provisions of the charter in another connection Professor McCain makes it clear why the trustees never appointed a governor of the colony but gave even to Oglethorpe mere power of attorney.

Upon a few points which preceding writers have treated with assurance Professor McCain raises doubts. But in one of these, namely, the origination of the debtor-colony project by James Oglethorpe, the earlier assurance appears to be vindicated by Viscount Percival's diary, the first

volume of which has been published since this monograph was written; for Percival records that on April 1, 1730, Oglethorpe spent more than three hours of conversation in explaining "his" project, and suggests no one else in connection with its authorship.

Percival, better known as the Earl of Egmont, was so completely won to the charitable project that it became one of his chief concerns. His copious diary is accordingly sprinkled with items concerning it, many of which are quite freshly illuminating. They tell, for example, that the number of debtor prisoners liberated in pursuance of the parliamentary act of 1729 was estimated at ten thousand; that the location first contemplated for the colony was in the West Indies; that the issue of the charter was delayed for many months by the king's personal dislike for some of its provisions; and that the first embarkation of settlers was sent forth when the funds of the trustees amounted to no more than two thousand pounds, despite the advice of the experienced Lord Carteret that a sum five times as great would be necessary for any assurance of success.

Aside from its Georgia data, Percival's diary contains such a quantity of substantial matter upon English politics and society that its publication is an event of signal importance.

The colonization of North America. 1492-1783. By Herbert Eugene Bolton and Thomas Maitland Marshall. (New York: The Macmillan company, 1920. 609 p. \$4.25)

The present work on colonization of North America marks a distinct departure in the production of texts in American history. It was prepared, so the preface states, "in response to a clear demand for a text written from the standpoint of North America as a whole, and giving a more adequate treatment of the colonies of nations other than England." Such a text would have been impossible a generation earlier because of the absence of any demand and the impossibility of finding an author sufficiently equipped to undertake it. It is significant that the historians to do the work should be found in the institutions on the western rim of the continent and, therefore, most out of touch with the hitherto dominant provincialism of the Atlantic coast communities.

The conception of a text based upon continental development on two widely sundered ocean fronts is distinctly a product of our twentieth-century experience and international alliances. It is the very antithesis of that American insularity which has been the subject of remark of European critics of our manners and morals for over a century. Now that we have come into our full North American heritage with a Panama canal to operate and project on two ocean frontages, and far-sundered territories like Alaska and the Philippines to defend, it is fit and proper